

# R-1 5-28-80 Veronica Faulkner

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## SUMMARY KEYWORDS

children, school, blood, newark, education, community, circulatory system, heart, arteries, parents, capillaries, public schools, blood vessels, tom, teachers, oxygen, people, veins, work, september

## SPEAKERS

Veronica Faulkner, Gordon Bishop, Unknown male

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00:00

So, this is rule number one. Rule number 1/28 of May 1980. And this is the North documentary Tampere productions. Someone coming up



00:14

really upset



00:18

because he stole.



00:21

Okay, we were talking about the circulatory system. And we were talking about the fact that there were three kinds of blood vessels. Can anybody name what's your reaction? Oh? Okay, now I got it. Excellent. Okay, we were talking about the circulatory system and the fact that there were three kinds of blood vessels. Can anybody name what those three are? Tom?



00:45

The order or arteries? The veins and the capital? That's right.



00:50

Okay. Which one of those would be the one that would connect out of the heart to take the blood away from the heart and to the body cells. I see. That is that's right the arteries would do

blood away from the heart and to the body cells, too. That is, that's right, the arteries would do it. Because of the fact that it was leading out of the heart. And with the fact that the heart is working so hard to push that blood out. What would you know, would be different about the walls of the arteries than the different than the other kinds of blood vessels? Irene would be? They sure would be the why would they have to be thicker? Because, right, the blood pressure they would have to otherwise what would happen if they were thin walls? Tom, they burst. Yeah. Okay. Okay, so now we've gotten the blood to the body cells, okay. Is its leading to the body cells? What are the arteries hooked up to what kind of blood vessel? Tom Kappeler. Okay, and what's special about the capillaries? Is something particularly special about the capillaries I've emptied from the air. Okay, that's where what do you know about the walls of the capillaries? Were the right thing. Okay, and why would they have to be so thin? Perhaps. So the,



01:55

the cells could get rid of food and get rid of the waste and



02:04

carbon dioxide. That's right, and get to the place where the exchange takes place between what's in the blood and what the cells need to get and to get rid of. Okay, now we've gotten all this nutrition to the cells and the oxygen and we're taking away. Okay. Okay, well, what I'm gonna do is we're gonna just continue along the route. Sasha.



02:30

Action. Why is it clear that the walls of the capillaries are so thin



02:34

so that the cells can get food and oxygen so they can get rid of the carbon dioxide?



02:42

Okay, can you tell me after all that has gotten back into the bloodstream in the capillaries? What do those capillaries hook up to? To get the blood back up to the heart? Which one of those blood vessels? That's right, what's special about veins? What do they have inside of them? To push the blood up to the heart? Okay, really, the valves are to keep the blood from going back down. Someone whose valves aren't working correctly, get a particular kind of disease often in their legs. Do you know what kind of disease that is? That's right. And what would be a couple of ways to treat varicose veins,



03:18

the special exercises preparations. Putting your legs up, James right the blood.



03:30

Ivan before we were talking about the heart, and we were talking about the fact that I had four rooms in it, which one of those rooms would have the strongest most muscular walls in it? Why would that be? Why would that be? Blood all the way around the body? That's right. That's right. Okay, getting back to the the diagram of the heart over here. Who can tell me the route that the blood takes entering the heart and then through the heart, Tom,



03:58

it comes in to the right Oracle, again, Oracle contracts and it goes down to into the vena cava. Then the Vedic kava contracts, and it goes into the pulmonary artery right up to the lungs, and then drops off carbon dioxide and picks up oxygen. Then it comes back down and comes into the left Oracle and Oracle contracts. The blood rushes into the left ventricle in the ventricle contracts. And it's it's rushed into the artery and all the way around.



04:31

What's that main artery? Cool. Does anybody remember the name of that? Lou? Right and what would happen if you cut your aorta key that's right and what it just pour out okay. In



04:59

and see It sounds great



05:14

okay,



05:14

Leo, can you tell me what the different colored lines mean on this chart?



05:18

The red already meets with blood has already gone to the lungs in the blue or veins when the blood has not yet gone to the lungs and



05:31

so therefore what color would it be in veins?

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES


05:33  
Blue

05:34  
okay so the reason that this is red is because of the oxygen so that the color of the blood inside my veins is blue what would happen if I cut a vein? What color would it come out would come out blue why would it come out red I thought it was blue

05:48  
because there's oxygen out here so when the blood would no

05:53

I say I see why can you can someone tell me why it is that this would be called the circulatory system the heart and all these veins and arteries and everything Why is it called the circulatory system Tom fine banking conscious that all of a sudden what am I doing here? Okay, so we already saw what are we doing?

 06:16  
Doing another pickup great much like the last one

06:19  
okay

06:27  
row to stand for

06:33  
Okay

06:36

Can someone tell me why the heart and all of these blood vessels are called the circulatory system? Tom



06:42

because it one will search around your body? That's right.



06:46

Teresa, can you tell me there's a gas exchange that takes place in the lungs? What is the exchange of gases that's occurring? The



06:53

blood drops off carbon dioxide



06:55

lets out oxygen.



06:56

Okay, what



06:58

is the gas exchange that would be taking place then at the body cells for example at your fingertips? What would the blood be giving the cells and what would the blood be taking away from the cells



07:10

where the blood would be giving the cells food ducts it'd be taken away carbon dioxide and liquid waste that's



07:21

right okay



07:24

just take a few



07:31

row to sample



07:39

action can you tell me what the different colored lines stand for on that paper to read? Which Tom, can you tell me?



07:56

MLS row 276 Okay, so we have a lot of noise back then wrong thoughts. All right. We have noise all the way through. Anytime, all right,



08:16

action. Okay. Today's discussion is going to be on the circulatory system, all the different blood vessels and how the heart works in conjunction with them. Why don't we start off by asking who who happens to know the three kinds of blood vessels that there are? Tom arteries, the veins and capillaries? Who can how would they differ from one another? Let's take the arteries for example. What function do the arteries serve? And let's give someone else a chance for a second key. Yeah, they do they take the blood away from the heart. Which one of those would bring blood back to the heart? Theresa? The veins would and what what are the connection between the arteries and the veins? I mean, that's right. Which one of those three would have the strongest walls or the thickest walls? Ivan Dr. Weeks okay. Why would that be? Tom? Because the boy with a great force. Okay, which one is great?



09:28

Go to sunset All right.



09:36

Ready for you. Ready? Okay, today we're going to be studying the circulatory system, all the different kinds of blood vessels and how the heart works in conjunction with those vessels to get the blood all the way around our body to bring what we need to ourselves and take away from ourselves what we need to have removed. Just keep doing a little bit more on that



09:59

one. By then pointed the diagram,



10:02

okay, and then that's going to we're going to be following the blood all the way around the body to the cells. And how it returns again back up to the heart, full of carbon dioxide on its way to the lungs to get rid of that carbon dioxide and pick up oxygen. And then again, returning back into the heart to be pumped around body again, which is why it would be called the circulatory system. Okay.



Gordon Bishop 10:29

So Sunday Veronica, what's the rationale for a school like this in a city where they have a surplus, and education dollars.



Veronica Faulkner 10:50

The Community School is here because it's an alternative. And there should always be alternatives for people. The Community School has grown from a preschool that was started in 1968 by parents who saw a need for daycare in the Ironbound Community. They with city and state organizers started the daycare and they were a very important part of running the program. They worked actively within the program with their children. When they saw how effective they were, as teachers and learners, they began to worry about their children who were beyond preschool age and were in in existing public schools in Ironbound. Many of those parents were products of the public school system in Newark and they knew its drawbacks they knew how they had been tracked through school knew the difficulties that they had. They wanted something different for the children, and they wanted to continue to be a part of their child's life. Public School system usually doesn't allow that. Five years of age, you take your child to school, you see that child go in the door, you don't see that child again until three o'clock. You have difficulty meeting-



11:50

[Cut, just because you'll have a camera. Ready Slater's sound nine, just standing there ready for you. Okay, any time]



Gordon Bishop 12:02

The rationale for the Ironbound Community School when you got public education in Newark take it from day one.



Veronica Faulkner 12:10

The Community School is an alternative. And there should always be alternatives for people to choose from. The Community School has its roots in a preschool, which was started by parents

and the late 60s, there was a need for daycare in Ironbound. Parents with organizers were able to start and fund a daycare center. Through that experience, parents learned that they could be effective as learners and teachers with their children. That experience was so successful, that parents then began to rethink their own education and look at the children who were beyond preschool age. And in the existing public schools in Newark. They knew that that was not a wonderful experience, because they were product of it. They had been trapped in that system. And they remembered their memories, told them that school could be different.

 **Gordon Bishop** 13:01

Were you one of the original organizers?

 **Veronica Faulkner** 13:02

No, I wasn't. I was not one of the original organizers. My children came into the school in kindergarten. It was in existence for about a year.

 **Gordon Bishop** 13:13

How did you become director or principal?

 **Veronica Faulkner** 13:16

I am the coordinator at the Ironbound Community School since September, simply because when the Board of Education failed to fund us in September and transferred all of our staff, there was a need for someone to step in, and sort of administrate. And that's how I happened.

 **Gordon Bishop** 13:35

Why did the Newark Board of Education cut off your funds?

 **Veronica Faulkner** 13:39

We're not sure. We've gotten a lot of vague reasons, political reasons, philosophical reasons, financial reasons. We are now in the process of an administrative law hearing about our problems with the Board of Education.

 **Gordon Bishop** 13:55


You think a school like this should be funded by public money?

 ...



 Veronica Faulkner 13:59

Absolutely, I think I, I think that there should be choices for people in life. The Community School is an alternative to an existing form of education, a form of education, that does not work for everyone. That is very apparent. All you have to do is pick up newspapers, read test scores, all you have to do is talk to people who are in school today. All you have to do is look at the vandalism problem, the absentee problem, unhappy students, unhappy teachers, unhappy parents. We are not all alike. We're all different. We're all unique. And somehow we have the right to that.

 Gordon Bishop 14:38

How does the quality of education in the Ironbound Community School differ from that and the Newark public school system? And say that back to me,

 Veronica Faulkner 14:47

The education at the Ironbound Community School is very different from the education that you receive in a normal traditional public school in Newark.

 Gordon Bishop 14:55

How?

 Veronica Faulkner 14:56

It's very different because we're smaller, which enables us to spend more time with children. The program at the Community School is individualized. There's a recognition that all children do not learn the same way. Children learn to read differently. So there's a couple of different learning reading programs going on here. Child leads an integrated day here.

 15:22

Somebody keeps the kids quiet please.

 15:27

Okay, sound 10.

 15:32

Everybody quiet.

**G** Gordon Bishop 15:35

The programs in the school, kind of contrast them with what's available in the public schools.

**V** Veronica Faulkner 15:41

Okay, the Ironbound Community School has an individualized curriculum program. Because through the process of learning, we realized that children do not all learn alike. Some children are more precocious than others, some children need a little more time. And they should not be penalized for that the child has his own learning style, and that should be respected by the adults that he works with. So that is a big part of our program.

**G** Gordon Bishop 16:09

It is possible to do in a public school classroom with so many pupils?

**V** Veronica Faulkner 16:12

No, it's difficult. I said before that the Ironbound Community School is small, which allows us to do that you take a massive building with thousands of children. And it's very difficult to do that. So perhaps we need to look at how we are educating children. Do we parade children in and out of a building that large, where we never get to know the individual child, teachers never get to know each other. They are also people who come in and are strangers, they never get to discuss their problems as teachers, their children share information on children that they all work in the same building with together. No, the Ironbound Community School can do it because it's small. And it's an alternative.

**G** Gordon Bishop 16:52

What's the cost, pupil cost in this school compared to the pupil cost in a public school?

**V** Veronica Faulkner 16:56

I don't have exact figures on the per pupil cost here, but of course, it's higher. But we need to look at how we spend our money. What are the priorities in terms of how we spend millions of dollars in the city of Newark to educate children? Do we spend it effectively or not?


**G** Gordon Bishop 17:13

You have a big suit now going on with the Board of Education. If you lose that suit, what will what will happen to the Ironbound Community School?



 Veronica Faulkner 17:22


The Ironbound Community School has been here for seven years, as far as I'm concerned, as long as there's a parent in Ironbound. And as long as there's a child in Ironbound that needs this school, it will be here

 Gordon Bishop 17:37

At any and all costs?

 Veronica Faulkner 17:39

At any and all costs when it comes to children and education, at any and all cost.

 Gordon Bishop 17:45

Is Ironbound more affluent than the rest of the city of Newark?

 17:48

Can I interrupt? That was really good response and I heard some sound 11.

 18:01

Okay, if Ironbound school loses its suit against the Newark Board of Education. What is his future?

 Veronica Faulkner 18:09

The Ironbound Community School has been here for seven years to provide a service for children and parents. As long as there's a parent or a child in Ironbound that needs the Ironbound Community School, it will be here, it will be here for them for children.


 Gordon Bishop 18:24


Are the people in Ironbound more affluent than the rest of the city of Newark?


 Veronica Faulkner 18:29


I don't think so we're, Ironbound is a working class neighborhood. It always has been. There are people here who are poor.


- G** Gordon Bishop 18:36  
Well, how can they afford to dig down in these inflationary times to get money to keep a school like this operating?
- V** Veronica Faulkner 18:43  
This school does not cause parents anything. This is a free school that is available to children who want to come here. We don't charge tuition.
- G** Gordon Bishop 18:51  
Where's the money come from to pay for the lights and the taxes or whatever.
- V** Veronica Faulkner 18:55  
Well we were a board of education school for five years, the city supplied that money as it did for every other public school in Newark. Since September, we have not been a Board of Education School, we have applied to foundations, which have supported us in the past. They came through with emergency grants to keep the community school open this year, because they also believe that alternative parent involved education is very, very important.
- G** Gordon Bishop 19:23  
Do you see this school growing over the years?
- V** Veronica Faulkner 19:26  
I see this school growing, vibrating it it's it's a big heart. What happens at this school is it's one heart that's beating because kids know that adults care about them here. Adults know that other adults care about them. It's a community. It's a community school, a community effort to help each other and to support each other through life. Our future lies with our children. We know that.
- G** Gordon Bishop 19:54  
How many public schools are there and ironbound kindergarten through eighth grade?
- V** Veronica Faulkner 19:57  
Do you want me to do this on camera? Oh...I'm gonna Lafayette, Ann St, Wilson, Hawkins. Six.


 Gordon Bishop 20:07  
Say that.


 Veronica Faulkner 20:08  
There's approximately six public schools in Ironbound.


 Gordon Bishop 20:11  
And one community school.


 Veronica Faulkner 20:12  
And one community school.

 Gordon Bishop 20:14  
Do you see other community schools like this opening its doors in the future?

 Veronica Faulkner 20:18  
There is one other community school in Newark, the Springfield Avenue Community School, which opened its doors at about the same time the Ironbound Community School opened its doors?

 Gordon Bishop 20:27  
And how are they doing?

 Veronica Faulkner 20:28  
They're operating? They're fine.

 Gordon Bishop 20:30  
Funded by the school system.

 Veronica Faulkner 20:31

Yes, they are.

G

Gordon Bishop 20:32

And why won't the school system fund this Ironbound school?

V

Veronica Faulkner 20:35

We're not sure. That's why we're in. That's why we're in court. We've heard philosophical, political, personal financial reasons, we've never been able to get a clear cut answer. That's why we've taken our case to court.

G

Gordon Bishop 20:49

And what's the composition of the students here in terms of ethnic background?

V

Veronica Faulkner 20:54

This school has always reflected the community. We have Hispanic children, we have Black children, we have White children, we have Portuguese children, Polish children, Italian children, American children. And it's representative of the comm

G

Gordon Bishop 21:07

Any child from ironbound can come here?

V

Veronica Faulkner 21:09

Any child in the city of Newark can come here

G

Gordon Bishop 21:11

At no cost?

V

Veronica Faulkner 21:12

At no cost. This kind of education can be closed off to people who cannot afford money. Okay, people who have money can get the kind of education that they want for their children. We don't happen to have money. What we have is sweat and blood in time and energy, which is just as important as money. That's how we pay for our kids education here.



Gordon Bishop 21:37

And that's a threat to the institutional educational system?



Veronica Faulkner 21:40

Well, of course, it's threatening, it's a whole new way. Of course, of course, it's threatening. It's a whole new way, anything that's new was threatening to an entrenched bureaucracy. I mean, people here have been very open, and very vocal about what they feel in terms of educating their children, that is threatening that is threatening to professionals, who think that they know what is best for our children. But those professionals are human beings just like us, and they're fallible, and they make mistakes. We cannot trust our children completely, to people who can make mistakes, somehow we, there are children, we have to continue to have a say, in their lives. And that's all that we've done here. We don't want to hand our children over to a system, we want to continue to impact their lives, we want to share a very important part of their lives, their education, we have a right to do that.



Gordon Bishop 22:37

How many teachers here?



Veronica Faulkner 22:39

We have two certified head teachers, and three teachers who work under those head teachers



Unknown male 22:46

[Can you start that again, also]



Gordon Bishop 22:48

How many teachers do you have?




Veronica Faulkner 22:49


We have two certified head teachers. And under those under the direction of those two certified teachers, we have three other teachers/





Gordon Bishop 22:58


With how many pupils?


 Veronica Faulkner 23:00  
Now we have 41 students.


 Gordon Bishop 23:02  
Is that going up or down the enrollment?


 Veronica Faulkner 23:05  
It's gone down since September.

 Gordon Bishop 23:06  
Why?

 Veronica Faulkner 23:07  
Well listen, in September when the Board of Education decides not to refund you, and it lays off your director, and it transfers your secretary and it transfers all your certified teachers and it doesn't supply you with a lunch and a breakfast Program. And it doesn't supply you with curriculum supplies that you ordered. And there's no nurse and there's no doctor and there's no security guard, there is nothing. And you meaning parents here who have worked hard at the school cannot promise other parents that you will have the money to hire teachers. You're thinking about your children they have, their education has to continue. So everybody makes their own decision. Okay, I need to transfer my child because I'm really concerned that you might not be able to pull off a community school and the 79-80 school year.

 Gordon Bishop 23:54  
So how many pupils did you lose?

 Veronica Faulkner 23:55  
We lost about 30 families.

 Gordon Bishop 23:58  
You think it'll pick up after the lawsuit?

 .. . - " 3 00





Veronica Faulkner 24:00

People still keep in touch. People are now still calling to enroll children in the September that's coming. So sure we have hopes.



Gordon Bishop 24:10

Okay, you can say anything you want from here on out. I have no more questions. You want to say something as a commentary, as an-